#### BELATEI .

A single buttereup I found, A star upon my weary way, As summer closed her heated round, And ushered in the autumn day.

A little memory of May, That slept too late, as I have done, And so unknowing gone astray, And now stood lonely in the sun

It seemed with anxious look to ask, Are all my bright companions dead? Or have I slept, forgetting task, Until the lovely May has sped

There waves around me autumn grain I see the ripened apples shine I feel the patter of the rain; I see the grapes that blush with wine

Ab, yes, I slept, I sweetly dreamed Of babbling brook and szure sky, And in my foolish fancy deen ed That flowers like me would never die

From such a dream why should I wake Afar and in another zone-Wake only that the heart may break To find myself alone, alone

And this it is to live too long, To overpass our proper time And hear, instead of merry song, The bells of death in solemn chir

So, too, with man; youth slept away. He wakes to find a uscless sge. And weartly from day to day Dregs out an aimless pilgrimage

WATER AS FUEL.

## A Most Important Invention.

A Process That Revolutionizes the Produc tion of Steam-Successful Raliway Exp riments-Hydrogen Flames Under the Boiler-Naphtha and Water.

pecial Correspondence Philadelpkia Record. NEW YORK, Nov. 2 .- The Holland disintegration of water and the liberaappears to be an unqualified success. admitted by good scientific authority. cess will be placed upon the Brooklyn. Coney Island and Flatbush Railroad, achievements will effect a revolution in transportation and industrial oper ... tions.

The company that owns the patent tion in the latter case, where the entire cedes coal and wood in the locomotive have to adopt the new method.

Over afty experiments have been made | does not for a moment . oubt with a locomotive on the Brooklyn, Coney Island and Flatbush road, and of the Record to make a thorough inthe results are as startling to the public vestigation, I called upon Mr. Robert as they have been satisfactory to the White, superintendent of the Brooklyn, inventers. An or linary locomotive Coney Island and Flatbush Railway that had been in use for many years on the road was assigned for the purpose? The Holland apparatus occupied the place of the ordinary fire-box. Three hollow pipes took the place of the furnace bars, and from each side rose burner-tips at short intervals- 352 in all. A floor of iron plates studded with thimbles, through which the burner-tips rose to within half an inch of their openings, rested on the pipes. Four heavy iron retorts rested over the first forty-four burners, and they received water, naphtha and steam through seperate pipes, and when heat- box they are now putting in the new ed discharge their vapors by connecting pipes into the pipes under the floor and thence into the burners.

In starting the fire a small tank filled with naphtha was first lighted and placed under one of the retorts. As soon there could be no possible deception as this retort was sufficiently heated to gasify the naphtha naphtha-gas was free to say that there can be no quesburned under all the retorts and water tion about the result. At a cost not exadmitted into them to be converted into steam. As soon as both water and as that—they did all that a coal engine naphths were thu- gasified their gases could do, and there was not a particle were jointly admitted to all the burners under the whole length of the boiler, and the generation of steam began in the runs they fastened a white cambric earnest; and, as soon as it was feasible, handkerchief over the smoke-stack, and steam from the boiler was introduced into the retoris instead or water, so that the slightest discoloration upon it, nor subsequently the naphtha only had to any perceptible odor, though the heat be gasified in the retorts. At the first was most intense. At this time, too, I of these experiments, two hours after looked inside the fire-box and there was the fire was started, the guage showed not a particle of light to be seen. But a pressure of twenty pounds, and in for the terrific heat I should not have you, darling; always thinking of me!" seventeen minutes more it went up to known that there was any fire there!" forty pounds and the engine moved out. Within twenty minutes afterward the safety-valve was blowing off at 120 ds. At the outset the experimenters were met by the remarkable fact cut down the expense of producing that just in proportion as the heat steam to one-tenth, and can dispense increased the consumption of naphtha with wood and coal and the men who

significance of this record speaks for itself in its exhibit of ample power for running a large passenger train forty miles an hour at an expenditure of little more than a quart of naphtha per mile. The scientific significance is found in the fact that hydrogen superseded naphtha as fuel in direct proportion to the heat in and around the burners and was turned upon the naphtha and the process of disintegration began. The hydrogen released from the steam. uniting with the oxygen of the air, produced an intense heat, and the steam carbon of the naphtha; the hydrogen, being left free, unites with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and gives out from its colorless flame the most intense heat possible from any quarter. All the that is known.

ter fuel is of practical if not of scientific the process is named, estimates it at 78 cess anywhere." cents for naphtha, where the expenditure for wood and coal would be \$10. The expense of running a coal locomotive varies from 10 to 20 cents a mile according to locality, while by the Holland process the cost would not reach 2 ly and unreservedly inv.ted. J. F. M. cents a mile. The large sums of money expended by railroad companies for hydrogen process, which involves the bandling coal and cutting and storing wood will also enter into comparison. tion of hybrogen by naphtha gas, is de- Besides, by the use of naphtha all danveloping some remarkable results, and gers resulting from fires started by sparks will be avoided, as the water fu-The claims of the inventors at first el emits no sparks or smoke. That this scemed to be extravagant, but now are is not an unimportant item is shown by the fact that in April last a single spark Within a month a locomotive built from a locomotive cost the Delaware, specially for a thorough test of the pro- Lackawanna and Western road \$80,-

The experiments made on the Long and it is expected that its wonderful Islan : Railroad were successful, in spite of the fact that the inside of the boiler of the locomotive hired for the purpose was quarter of an inch and that the unlimithas applied the process successfully to ed force of draft aimed at in its conopen tire-place, to the ordinary heating struction, in order to make it suitable apparatus of a dwelling and to ranges for hard coal, made it extremely unsuitfor cooking. I have seen the opera- able for the employment of gas burners. A locomotive has just been completed machinesy (two retorts) occupies the for the Holland Company by the Grant space of a man's closed hands, and the Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., process of lighting a fire consists mere- which is especially adapted in all its dely in turning two stop-cocks in narrow tails to the hydrogen process. It is finpipes that supply water and naphtha ished and hoisted upon jackscrews, so and scratching a match, and in two that the fires can be lighted and the minutes time there is heat sufficient to wheels set in motion. Externally it has found in our day. Probably there cook a steak. No kindling wood is the appearance of the ordinary locomo- never was a man who dealt more exneeded; there are no coals or askes, and tive, but it differs from it in the internal clusively with the positive and practical when the fire has served its purpose a arrangements of the boiler and the fire- side of life, or who was less influenced turn of the thumb-screw extinguishes it. box. All the space usually occupied by by sentiment and imagination. He was If connection is made with a gas re- the coal fire is utilized for getting u ceptacle, enough gas to light up a fair- steam promptly and increasing speed. sized house for twenty-four hours can Coils of pipe under-run the boiler, and royal for its simplicity. He was the be made while the meat is cooking. some seven hundred water legs are at-These demestic experiments illustrate tached. The number of burners is large- reigning house in Europe, and his perthe extent of the field to which the pro- ly increased, with additional facilities cess may be applied; but the inventors for regulating the number in use on difhave realized that if they wished to ferent grades. The engine is seemingly compel a prompt acknowledgment of perfect, but its projectors prefer to contheir success it could best be done by tinue their experiments a little while applying it to transportation and travel longer, in order that when it is placed on the railway. If water as fuel super- upon the road it may silence all objectors. That it will be a success, and that every railway line, steamship company it will supersede the coal-burning enand all who use stationary engines will gine, and thus revel tionize the process of producing steam, your correspondent

> In accordance with the instructions Company, the road upon which the exand my practical knowledge of the working of engines that the hydrogen with the ordinary engine, and am fully convinced that with the boiler and firesuccess. They made their experiments here with one of our own locomotives, and they told everybody just what they were doing and how they did it, so that about it. I witnessed it all, and I am ceeding 15 per cent of coal-if as much of smoke, cinders, sparks or ashes, nor any smell of naphtha. During one of when they took it down there was not

"How do you regard the invention, as a practical machinist?" "There can be only one way of look-

of steam but only twelve gallons to raise | flameless nu smokeless stationary enthe pressure to 120. The practical gine will be a boon to every manufacturer who uses steam power, and the steamship companies, whose profits are cut down by having to carry so much coal, will speedily fall into line, too. But the locomotives on railroads will be The ray stealing in through the lattice to waker benefitted in every way. The boilers and tire-boxes will las. longer, because there will be no havoe made by wood and coal, and the heat will be evenly retorts. At fifty pounds pressure steam distributed over their surfaces. Gas The despair of the wilderness tangle, and treach will be made for use, and steam and heat distributed over the train just as The happy west wind as it startles they are needed. It will be possible to regulate the fires because they will be The hurricane crashing its way through the needed for the next up-grade, but under itself was entirely consumed. When the this process it will be possible by a turn | The play of the jetlets of flame when the chil heat was at its height there was no of the hand to shut off three-fourths of visible sign of fire in the furnace box; the burners and thus keep the train well all was darkness, proving conclusively in hand, besides lessening the consumpthat the burners emitted nothing com- tion of naphtha. This will also be an bustible but pure hydrogen, whose flame additional safeguard against accidents. is non-luminous. This is the point of In the latter case all the lights could be proof the inventors desire to reach, extinguished in an instant, and there Their theory is that after steam has would be nothing to ignite a wreck. been introduced from the boiler and The use of hydrogen heat also involves disintegrated the oxygen consumes the much less noise than is made by the ordinary engine."

"Do you consider the process safe?" "Perfectly so. There is no danger gas is consumed in producing steam, The question of comparative cost in and the naphtha reservoir is in the tenrunning a locomotive by coal or by wa- der-occupying the space now allotted to coal-where no fire can reach it. I importance. Dr. Holland, from whom find no practical objections to the pro-

> It is right to add that the company makes no privacy about the apparatus. All the details of machinery, etc., are thrown open fearlessly for inspection and criticism, and investigation is frank-

#### Bric-a-brac. Ruskin was anflatteringly truthful

when he said:-"We are all, and always asleep half our lives, and it is only by pinching ourselves hard that we ever learn to understand anything. At least it is not always we who pinch ourselves; ometimes other people pinch us, which I su pose is very good of them, but it is a sad life, made up of naps of pinches." It will be remembered that Badinguet was the name of the mason disguised in whose clothes Napoleon III. escaped from ti e prison of Ham, and stuck to him as a nick-name ever During the Italian campaign after. covered with scalings to the depth of a the emperor called up a soldier who had distinguished himself for bravery in a certain engagement, and fastening the cross of the Legion of Honor to his breast, asked him his name. The man hesitated, looked foolish, and at length

flatly refused to tell it; but on being

commanded to speak out, and asked

the reason for his reticence, he naively

remarked, "Moi aussi, je m'appelle Ba-

dinquet." The late King of Italy is the best specimen of the old romantic type to be rave and bluff as an old feudal with a dignity which was the more sonal history is as full of strange adventures and situations as that of any ancestor in the 13th century. On one occasion, in following his favorite pasttime of hunting, his horse was thrown down and wounded, and he himself nearly killed, by a furious wild bear. Another time, when on a journey which he pleased to perform on horseback, he and a gentleman-in-waiting out-rode the escort, and were surrounded by brigands. The King of Italy, and doughty Victor Emmanuel, taken at odds, was forced to allow Limself to be robbed to escape being carried into the mountain fastnesses and held for ransom. Liberal, shrewd, and unplagued by metaphysics as he was, periments were made, and asked his certain notions and beliefs were allopinion of the results. Mr. White is a powerful with him; it was to his sense practical mackinist, thoroughly versed of the claims of country that he gave in all that relates to locomotives, and up his ancient patrimony and title to has no interest in or bias toward the unite Italy under a new-made crown, new invention of Dr. Hollard. He which to him was lined with thorns. said: "I am satisfied from observation His medieval veneration for the Church constrained him to submit to an undesired and unfitting marriage, as he precess will be a success. I watched it could obtain absolution on no other carefully while they were operating terms, at an hour when his life was given up. Standing between the patriot Garibaldi, in his 1ed shirt, and Pius 1X., invested with more than Pontifical engine they cannot fail to make it a state by his misfortunes, his martyr attitude, the close of a millennial hierarchy, and the fulfillment of a more than millennial prophecy in his person. Il Re Galantuomo is as fine a figure, the three form as imposing a group, as can be found on any page of history.

The greater number of basques are single breasted, but there is an effort to restore the diagonal fronts lapping far on the left side at the neck, then sloping away to to the right side. Two points finish the front of some basques, while others have one sharp point, and rows of lace or of striped plush fill in the sides smoothly, or else there is a folded panier effect given by some soft fabric.

Wife, just returned from a shopping tour-"Come and see what I've got for He advances as his wife removes the wrapping and exposes some fine drawings from a neighboring marble-yard. Husband starts back and exclaims, exing at it. If railroad companies can citedly: "Gracious, Laura! what did you bring these things here for?" Thoughtful wife - "Well, Eugene, I heard you complain of feeling unwell Jr., and he, in turn had a son Benjamin. man lay. Some time afterward we startdiminished. It took thirteen gallons of handle them, they will not be slow in this morning and I thought you'd like who became a distinguished citizen of ed for the town. When we left the house maphths to make the first twenty pounds availing themselves of the chance. A to look at some tombstone patterns."

### ENFOLDINGS.

Century Magazine.

The snow-flake that softly, all night, is whi er ing tree-top and pathway:

The avalanche suddenly rushing and death to the hamlet.

the day-loving baby; The pittless horror of light reach of the desert.

The seat with its preguant surpr'se of young leaflet and blossom : erous thicket of forest.

laden flower from its dreaming: homes and the life of the valley.

dren laugh out on the hearth-stone; The town or the pratric consumed in a terrible hissing combustion.

The glide of a wave on the sands with its myr fad sparkle in breaking: The roar and fury of ecean, a limitless maci

The leaping of heart unto heart with b'iss that can never be spoken: The passion that maddens, and shows how God may be thrust from his creatures

For this do I tremble and start when the on the vine taps my shoulder-For this when the storm beats me down my soul groweth bolder and bolder.

### GARFIELD'S ANCESTRY

Men Who Fought in the War of the Revolution-A Long Line of the Nation's Defenders.

Boston Herald.

The genealogy of the Garfield family seems to have been strangely overlooked in all that has been published of the career and death of the martyr President. Beyond the scattering announcements that his earliest known ancestors were of Welsh nativity, very little has ever been given to the public journals of the day to denote the source and character of the forefathers and maternal predecessors who existed during the long interval from 1587 down to the birth of the embryo President on the 19th of November, 1831. Colonel Russell H. Conwell, of this city, who prepared such an elaborate biography of the successful candidate for the Presidency, immediately after his nomination at Chicago, paid particular atten-Ohio in 1819. They had four children, all tion to those details which are now so of whom are now living, except the late melancholy and interesting. In a recent interview which a Herald attache president. The father died suddenly had with the biographer, he was assured that all the statements which he made in the life volume were found upon facts which cannot be questioned. According to Colonel Conwell, the first root of the Presidential family of which there is any tangible knowledge was a James A. Garfield (or Gearfeldt), who, in 1587, was given a tract of land on the border of Wales, near Chester, England, through the influence or Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. A natural inference would be that he had performed some military service on the continent under that celebrated favorite of royalty, or was of some especial service to Robert at Kenilworth or London. The estate breakfast with a guest whom I will call thus conferred is said to be situated near Mr. A.—then on a visit for the first time Osvestry, and not far from the most to our house and neighborhood-our beautiful and celebrated vale of Tlan- maid servant passed out of the room on gollen, on the border of Wales. What her way to the kitchen. As she closed was the nationality of this James Gar- the door Mr. A. startled me by saying, field, whether Welsh or English, Ger- "I saw a spirit of a man following that man or Dutch, does not appear. The woman, who, as he passed, said distinctmost probable conjecture is that he was ly in my hearing, God judgeth not as Weish, and was a warrior of some note, man judgeth. I was innocent of the perhaps a descendant of the old knights murder for which I have been hanged. of Garrifili Castle. The estate con- I was there, but I did not strike the fer:cd upon him was either released by blow." "What is it like," I asked him, taken from him or for some reason He replied by describing a young Irishhis children did not inherit it, and no man whom I recognized at once as the mention of them appears so far as is husband of my domestic, who a year or now known in any record of the Garfield two before had been executed on the family until 1630, when Edward Gear- charge of murder. Mr. A., a complete field, of Chester England, came to stranger to the locality, had only met America in a company of colonists, me for the first time two days before, who embarked with his family under and he was totally ignorant of the crime the auspices of Governor John Win in which my servant was so deeply in throp. The name appears again at terested. For obvious reasons the sub Watertown, n this State, in 1635 and ject was never alluded to in our houseis probably the same man. Of this in- hold, where the widow was regarded dividual quite full accounts are handed with feelings of sympathy, which led us down and curious researches into the to avoid as much as possible all referfamily history claim to have discovered ence to her husband's fate. I had prehis coat of arms, and if the description viously good reason to doubt whether of it is correct it goes far to confirm the evidence against him justified his the previous conclusion that the Gar- execution. He had died protesting his and influence in the days of Queen

Elizabeth and perhaps in the crusades.

center of the shield, and a red Maltese

cross on an ermine can'on or corner

piece. The crest consisted of a helmet

holding a drawn sword. For a motto were

the words: "In cruce vinco" (by the

cross I conquer). This Edward Garfield.

from whom the present large Garfield

family in America has descended, ap-

pears to have taken no great pride in

his lineage or lordly titles, for he took a

personal and laborious share in the

manual labor connected with the clear-

ing of his land in Watertown, and left

but a meagre trace of his armorial badge.

His house was built on a beautiful spot

in Watertown, overlooking the Charles

present location of the Waltham town

ine. On this land he erected a capaci-

beginning of the revolution separation from England was not generally meditated, and it was deemed important to endeavor to fix the responsibility for the beginting of the conflict, showing which side struck the first blow, in the event of a settlement of the trouble. Therefore the affidavits of may persons concerned were secured and preserved. Solomon's eldest son, Thomas Garfield, was born in 1775, and lived a farmer's life at Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., and married Asenatte Hill, of Sharon, N. Y. Their children were Pelly, Betsey, Abram and Thomas. Abram, who was named for his patriotic uncle, who fought at Concord, was the father of the late President. He was born Dec. 28, 1799, at Worcester, N. Y, He was kept hard at work on a farm, with little or portunity for an education. He was married to Miss Eliza Ballou. the venerable surviving mother of the murdered President, and removed to

Thomas, Jr., the third in order, was

President, and the next one down the

brother Abraham was an earnest devotee

tionary war began. He was one of the

Concord, and side by side with many

illustrious Americans, including Judge

E. Rockwood Hoar, whose descendant

and namesake has become noted in the

councils of the nation in late years.

The signature of Judge Hoar's great-

grandfather, John Hoar, and Abraham

Garfield are still preserved, and the

important matter in its time. At the

A GHOST AT NOONDAY. The Spirit of an Executed Man Returns to Pro test His Innocen.e.

while James was a creeping infant.

ull Mall Gazette, We have received the following extra. ordinary narrative from a correspondent for whose good faith and professional acuteness of observation we can vouch. He substantiates his story with full details of dates, names and places. which, however, for the sake of the survivors, he does not wish to be published. Without any further preface we lay

his letter before our readers: As my wife and I were sitting at fields were a martial family of wealth innecence. His wife and friends were firmly convinced that although he had been in the fight, it was not by his hand It had three horizontal bars of red on the fatal blow had : een dealt. In addie field or background of gold in the tion to this I had good reason to believe that the real murderer was still at large. You can easily im gine my astonishment when Mr. A. thus suddenly venwith a visor raised, and an uplifted arm tured upon forbidden ground, and abruptly declared that the spirit of a man who had suffered the capital penalty and whose personal appearance exactly coincided with that of the unfortunate Irishman, was actually following the servant about the house proclaiming his nnocence in accents which, although naudible to me, my guest declared were perfectly audible to him. I had heard hat Mr. A. had been a "seer," but I was not a little startled at this striking illustration of his peculiar faculty.

western part of Watertown, near the again, repeating the same words!" Intensely interested by this sudden and apparently supernatural confirmaous mansion, and surrounded kimself tion of my suspicions, I determined to with all the comforts and elegance of put the seership of my guest to what I the "gentleman" of the period, and the regarded as a crucial test. I told Mr. estate, now known as the "Governor A. that shortly afterward I was going Gore place," still holds its position as into the town, and as I should be pass one of the most beautiful and valuable ing the spot where the murder was comestates in the vicinity of Boston. This mitted, perhaps his ghostly visitant Edward Garfield had a son, Edward, might indicate the place where the dead

commission, by the Governor, in the ing us," alluding to the "spirit" When colonial militia. He held numerous we had proceded part of the way along stout, broad-shouldered man, with an business call and went along another open, cheerful countenance, and most street, Mr. A. following me. Just as, affable and kind in his manners. It light without a word on my part, we were complexion, and especially light hair ap- turning out of the main road. Mr. A. generation. The next ancestor in line was Lieutenant Thomas Garfiel !. who way toward the place where the murder had offspring numbering an even dozen. was committed, and which he has promised to point out to me." I replied: the one who should be written among "Oh, we shall come out in the main the ancient grandfathers of the late road again by and by before we reach scale was Solomon Garfield, the oldest quarter of a mile, and having done my son of the junior Thomas. Solomon's business and struck the main road again -which differed, I may remark, from of American Independence, and lived none of the other roads we had traversin the town of Lincoln when the revolued-Mr. A. soon after declared: "There is that man just on there, waiting for first volunteers enlisted in the defense us." As we continued our walk, I purof the colonies, and was in th fight at posely refrained from uttering a word or even thinking, as far as I could, about the murder, so as to prevent any possibility of my companion obtaining any clew. As we were passing through one suddenly exclaimed: "He tells me that it was here the murder was committed. curious document they signed was an in the road where the murdered man fell.) I see the hubbub and confusion the more noteworthy artesian wells in the people round. He, however, again tells me that he did not strike the fata blow. He does not excuse himself from being morally guilty as being mixed up with those who accomplished the death of the man, but st ongly maintains that he was not the murderer." I will only add in relation to the last incident that Mr. A. described the exact spot where the murder was committed, and the circumstances in connection therewith. How can you account for that? Mr. A. had never been in the town before; he had never lived within a couple of hun-

> The Wind as a Motive Power. Popular Science Monthly for November.

dred miles of it; he did not know until

within a day or two before he arrived

that he would ever visit it; he could not

by any possibility have known that the

pt or woman in my employ was the wid

ow of a man who was hanged. He had

no conceivable interest in deceiving me,

matter any further.

Turning, now, to sources of energy derived from sun-heat, let us take the wind first. When we look at the register of British shipping and see 40,000 vessels, of which about 10,000 are steamers and 30,000 sailing-ships, and when we think how vast an absolute amount of horse-power is developed by the engines of those steamers, and how considerable a proportion it forms of the whole horse-power taken from coal annually in the whole world at the present, and when we consider the sailing-ships of other nations, which must be reckoned in the account, and 1792 feet deep, was finished in 1842, throw in the little item of windmills, we find that, even in the present day of Passy there is a well 1923 feet deep, givsteam ascendancy, old-fashioned wind ergy used by man. But, however much we may regret the time when Hood's young lady, visiting the fens of Lincoln-water from deep wells is warm, the shire at Christmas, and writing to her dearest friend in London (both sixty years old now if they are alive), describes the delight of sitting in a ower and looking over the wintry plain, not desolate, because "windmills lend revolving animation to the scene," we cannot shut our eyes to the fact of a lamentable decadence of wind-power. Is this decadence permanent, or may we hope that it is only temporary? The subterranean coal-stores of the world are becoming exhausted surely, and not slowly, and the price of coal is upward bound-upward bound on the whole, though no doubt it will have its ups and downs in the future as it has had in the past, and as must be the case in refore it is all burned, when there is so tion d work

ge Eliot's Mental Vitality. indeed, was more remarka ble in this last period of her life than her inten mental vitality, which failing healt did not seem in the least to impair. She possessed in an eminent degree that power which has led to sucso many directions—which is ascribed both to Newton and to Napoleon of keeping her mind unces at the stretch without conscious fatigue. She would cease to read or to ponder when other duties called her, but never river, and the site is still pointed out to visitors, near the railroad station of the Fitchburg Railroad. In this house he lived but a few yeary before he was able ow of an executed felon. Some time of the pitch of the same pit remarked that it was very strange, and (as it seemed) because she herself felt ivity. successive compositions

her mine s always fusing and combining its f sh stores, and had her life been prolon, d, it is probable that she would have roduced work at least equal in merit to anything which she had already as deved. I may perhaps be allowed to foustrate what has here been said by a f w words as to the occu-pations of her last days on earth. On the Friday night before her death, Mrs. soda, two of cream of tarter; take Watertown and was given a Captain's Mr. A. remarked, "There he is follow- "Agamemnon," in Greek, by Oxford o lemon sauce

undergraduates, and came back fired town offices and was elected nine times the road, which was quite unknown to and planning to read through the Greek to the colonial Legislature. He was a my friend, I made a detour to make a dramatists again with her husband. On Saturday, she went as usual to the concert of classical music, and there, as it seems, she caught the fatal chill. That evening she played through on the pear to have descended to the present said: "The spirit is standing at the cor- plane much of the music which had ner. He says we are not goir g the right been performed in the afternoon; for she was an admirable executant, and rendered especially her favorite Schubert with rare delicacy of touch and feeling. And thus, as her malady deepened, her mind could still respond to the old trains the spot." We proceded on about a of thought and emotion, till, all unexpectedly to herself and those who loved her, she passed into the state of unconsciousness from which she awoke on earth no more.

## Artesian Wells.

Artesian well makers say that water

can be found anywhere, the question

being only one of depth. This would

seem to be proved by operations in the

desert of Sahara, the last place in which one would look for water. In that of the lowest parts of the town Mr. A desert French engineers have sunk from 75 to 100 wells, which yield 600,000 gallons of water per hour. With this wa-It was just there (pointing to the place ter a large space has been brought under a high state of cultivation. Among rising up before me as a picture, with the United States is that of the insane asylum at St. Louis, Mo. It is 3843 f et and yields 4500 gallons per hour. The water is warm, averaging nearly 75 degrees. In the same city a sugar 1 >finery has a well of 2200 feet, yielding about 5000 gallons per hour. In Louisville, Ky., is one 2086 feet deep, giving 14,000 gallons per hour. Charleston, S. C., is poorly situated for water, and the city council has spent much money in trying remedies, commencing as far back as 1824. The result has been an artesian well 1250 feet deep, yielding 1200 gallons per hour. In Philadelphia, the Continental hote; has a 206 foot well, 8 inches in diameter, giving 2200 gallons an hour. There is a deeper and more prolific well in the United States mint in that city. In New Orleads there are wells of 600 feet; one in Columbus, O., 2775 feet, and at Onargo nor was he concerned to prosecute the Ill., 85 miles south of Chicago, within a circle of 45 miles diameter are 206 wells, averaging about 75 feet in depth. and yielding 2225 gallons per hour. Or. the plains and in the Colorado desert artesian wells are to be found, and also in the oil regions of Pennsylvacia. Many years ago the augers used in boring a salt well at Salina, N. Y., fell into some unknown lake 500 feet below the surface. The tools were lost, but a salt water came up abundently. In California it is estimated that there are more than a thousand artesian well most of which are flowing. Francei celebrated for these wells. One in the department Pas de Calais was sunk 1162, and is still flowing abundantly The famous well of Grenelle, near Paris and yields 21,000 gallons an hour. At ing the enormous quantity of 62,000 gallons an hour. London has a large number of wells, and they may be found in almost all civilized countries. The temperature increasing a degree for every 75 or 80 feet of depth. The water is usually impregnated with minerals, and few wells give water that is fit to drink. While their water would serve for putting out fires, for the streets, washing, stables, and many other purpo es, it could not be used for drinking, cooking, or brewing. Their value in New York is limited and it would be unsafe to depend upon them in case the Croton should tail.

# The American Cowboy.

St. Joe Gazette. The American cow-boy is a western institution. On the great plains stretching out from Kansas and Nebraska to spect to every marketable commodity. the California slope, he is an authority When the coal is all burned or long be- unto himself. The cow boy is generally born in the west and dies there. He little of it left, and the coal mines from couldn't exist anywere else. H. lives which that little is to be excavated are in the saddle and for months sees nothso distant and deep and hot that its ing but deplicates of himse f, the cattle prident the consumer is greatly higher he herds, his cayuse pomes, the illimitpresent, it is most probable that able wrairies or sage brush deserts and is and wind motors in some beaven's blue canopy. At night he in be in the ascendant, pickets his horse, wraps himself up in his blanket, and falls on the ground to land at least, in propor- sleep the s'umber of the just. The cowble to its present doing of boy never marries. He finds a wife in every port, and is not very true to Poll. At the "round up" he is hard at work night and day, but he is at his lifet perhaps on the "drive" for he is deming of the "Jamborce" when he is d off. The first thing to do on read a "load up;" the next is aga. is o and get "dea Then con he crowning s he crowning the cow-bay without cow-boy can hope cor among his tribe-"Tak luck or

> and out of salo public heart with inal fires at it, if "crowded. does not like to be crowd his feelings. Then the sheri hand. He has most likely be boy himself. The trouble gins. The cow-boy stands gam to his work. If he is sober he make to a pretty even thing, at he never is an the result generally—as at Tombstone and Hunnewell-is more cow-boys gone to glory with their boots on, no coroner and no cards.

COTTAGE PUDDING .- One egg, one cup of sugar, one cup sweet milk, one tablespoonful butter, one cup dried fruit, one pint of flour, one teaspoor Cross witnessed a representation of the steam, and serve with cream and sugar